THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 6. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Swedish Ship *OERDA*, Captain OHLSON, will be despatched for the above Ports about the 9th September. Freight or passage may be obtained on application to

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 398 Tons, Captain STAFFORD, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES in the above Office payable in CANTON, LONDON, BOMBAY, and CALCUTTA.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1850.

AMICABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES in the above Office payable in CANTON, LONDON, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, and SINGAPORE.

Agents in London Messrs. MATHESON & Co.
Bombay " REMINGTON & Co.
Madras " BAINBRIDGE & Co.
Singapore " SARKIES & Co.
Secretaries in Calcutta " P. A. CAVORKE and J. C. BAGRAM.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandise Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	" 40,000	" 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	" 40,000	" 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	" 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE MOTTLEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Business, since the 1st of July last.

KIRK & IRONS.

Shanghae, 10th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 46, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EMERSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex Countess of Seafield.

SUPERIOR Stockholm TAR in Barrels.
Do. do. PITCH in do.
Refined COAL TAR in Barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE in Cases of 5 gallons each.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.
(Price One Guinea.)

A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (Consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 2nd September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

E. HALL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.

SPERM CANDLES at 50 cents ℔ lb.
COCOA-NUT OIL at 10 dollars ,, picul
SOLAR LAMPS at 10 ,, upwards ℔ pair.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS in sets of £800, £400, and £200 each, by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SALE OF SHIPPING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The following report of sales of vessels at auction in California, may not be without interest to our readers:

Tuesday, June 18th, 1850.

Ship *Russell*, with 105,000 bricks on board, was sold for ..... Drs. 7,500
Barque *Pleiades*, 260 66-95 tons, with a good inventory, ... " 1,700
Steamer *Star*, 40 tons and 30 horse power, ... " 5,500
Brig *Charlotte*, 177 tons, copper fastened and coppered, and 2 years old, .. " 4,500
Schooner *Ferdinand*, 140 tons, 8 years old, copper fastened and coppered, .. " 4,600
Brig *Solitile*, 162 tons, 5 years old, with a full inventory, ... " 2,600

—*Polynesian, July 13.*

It is stated that a steamer, whose name is withheld, has sailed from New York for the purpose of plying between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.—*Ibid.*

LATER STILL.—By the arrival of the brig *Maid of Julpha*, we have San Francisco papers of the 25th June, from which extracts will be found in another place. The steamer *California*, from Panama June 1st, arrived on the 23rd, at San Francisco, but brought no later dates from the United States, than those received by the *Tennessee*. She had one hundred and fourteen mail-bags, for California and eight for Oregon, but the mail for these islands has not yet been received here. Probably the mail had not been assorted when the *Maid of Julpha* left.—*Ibid.*

GOLD LAKE.—We were inclined to give only an average degree of credit to stories that have reached us during the past few days of the unprecedented richness which this locality has developed. A few moments passed in Marysville on Saturday, convinced us that there is much more show of reality in this last *eureka report* than usually attaches to the like. In a year's experience of local excitements from the same cause, we have seen none equal to what prevails that town. It has visited all the inhabitants indiscriminately, lawyers, doctors, judges, traders, mechanics, teamsters, and gamblers. Our readers know we are the last to justify the circulation of unfounded or exaggerated reports, but we deem it right to conceal nothing of what may prove (for aught that we can see to the contrary,) one of the most astounding discoveries in the modern history of diggings.

The specimens brought into Marysville, are of a value from fifteen hundred dollars down. Ten ounces is reported as no unusual yield to a panfull, and the first party of sixty, which started out under guidance of one who had returned successful, were assured that they would not get less than Drs. 500 each per day. We were told that the previous morning two hundred had left the town with a full supply of provisions and four hundred mules. Those who could not go were hiring others in their stead. The length of the journey and the quantity of provisions required, there being no stores in the region, rendered an outfit rather expensive. Mules and horses had doubled in value, and Drs. 400 was considered no more than enough to furnish a proper start.

The distance to Gold Lake was first reported two hundred miles; the best informed however, say that it is little more than half of that. It lies at a very considerable elevation among the mountains that divide the waters of the south Fork of Feather river from those of the north branch of the Yuba. The direction from Marysville is a little north of east.

The spot is described as very difficult of approach, and it is feared that many will lose their way. A party of ten Kanakas are reported to have wintered at Gold Lake, subsisting chiefly on the flesh of their animals. They are said to have taken out about Drs. 75,000 the first week. The lake is not large, and after the wet season ceases, has no outlet; at present however, the water runs over the basin, and finds its way into the north Fork of the Feather river. At a lower stage it admits of easy drainage, and the undertaking is already projected.

The stories of Gold Run were generally discredited, but time proved they were true, and the results fully equal to all that was promised. The diggings however, proved any thing but extensive, and were early overrun. The expectations from claims in its immediate neighborhood have been most sadly disappointed. So in the case of Gold Lake, the testimony warrants a relative impression with regard to the extent of surface where such richness prevails. Sincerely hoping that their enterprise will meet with moderate success at least, and having as little faith as concern in any thing more, we dismiss for the present, the Gold Lake adventurers.

Since writing the above, the 'Governor Dana' has arrived, and reports Gold Lake enthusiasm as still on the increase, parties leaving every hour, provisions high and scarce, and mules not to be had. A man by the name of McLelland has just arrived with Drs. 7,000, obtained in four days, and he reports that only the truth has been spoken of this wonderful locality.

The steamer *Tennessee*, Captain Cole, from Panama, arrived in the harbor this morning, at seven o'clock. She left Panama on the 30th ulto. She brings four hundred and eighty five passengers, fifteen of whom are females.

The *Tennessee* brings up about Drs. 100,000 in specie, but no mail.

There was quite a serious outbreak at Panama previous to the *Tennessee* sailing, between the natives and Americans. Two of each party were killed, and many on both sides wounded.—The *Echo* and *Star* offices were entered by the mob and sacked.

The *Tennessee* left the California at Acapulco. The latter had three hundred and eighty passengers, and one hundred and eleven mail bags. She may be expected here every hour.—*Placer Times, June 17.*

WE have to thank a resident for the following interesting extract from a letter recently received from his correspondent in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 15th* 1850.

Since my last we have been visited with another awful calamity, which has laid nearly one half of our city in ruins. A destructive fire broke out yesterday morning about 7½ o'clock, and spread with such rapidity that in two hours four entire blocks and one fourth of another were level with the ground. The block bounded by Kearney, Clay, Sacramento, and Montgomery streets; the block bounded by Montgomery, California, Sacramento streets, and the beach, and the block bounded by Montgomery, Sacramento, Clay streets, and the beach, are all destroyed except seven buildings at the corner of California, and Montgomery streets. Some fifteen buildings in the block between Clay, Kearney, Washington, and Montgomery streets were also burned, and the progress of the fire was only arrested by blowing up and tearing down houses. About three hundred buildings were burned; some of the largest commercial houses in the city, were laid in ruins. The wind was high and the fire spread with such rapidity that little else, except treasure and papers could be saved. It is impossible to estimate correctly the loss, but it cannot fall short of Drs. 5,000,000.

Many have lost their all. Hundreds of trunks stored here by men in the mines are lost. The tide was out and the wharves and shipping were barely saved. Among the large houses destroyed by the fire were — Everett & Co., S. H. Williams & Co., Howard, Mellus & Co., Osborn and Brannan, Sanches, Brothers, B. Davidson, (Banker Agent for Rothschild, Wells & Co.,) Bunker & Cook, Baker & Co. The loss of S. H. Williams & Co., is said to be Drs. 40,000; Everett & Co., only Drs. 5,000. The large house partly owned by Messrs. Parr & Cummings, was also consumed. The list of burned houses comprises some of our finest houses, and being in the heart of the business part of the city the loss of merchandise is immense. The ruins are still smoking—our city lonely and desolate. Several arrests of Sydney "Rangers," caught picking up things were made yesterday, and one or two of them met with summary punishment when caught in the act. There is a strong feeling against this class here, and it is thought by some, that an incendiary caused this third great conflagration.

Business is dull, and prices of all kinds of goods rapidly declining. Flour Drs. 10 a 12 per barrel; Pork mess per lb. 20 a 25 cents; Hams 18 a 25 cents; Sugar 25 a 30 cents, declining; Coffee 25 a 30 cents do.; Potatoes, sweet, now 5 a 8 cents; Irish 8 a 10 cents; market over stocked, forced sales 1½ a 3 cents. The steamer *McKim*, was run into by the Gold Hunter on the 11th instant, and sunk. The *Sarah Sands*, is to leave for Panama on the 18th, and the *Columbus*, on the 17th inst. The steamer *Tennessee*, is hourly expected from Panama. The miners are doing little, the waters being still too high. The Trinity Bay excitement has somewhat subsided. The feeling is strong against the tax on foreign miners, and against the city fathers who have voted themselves Drs. 6,000 per annum, to be paid by the sufferers by the great fires.

LOCAL.

It is believed that the present will prove the most auspicious year, for both rice and cotton crops, the Chinese have experienced since the opening of this Port to European commerce. They have already gathered in a plentiful early harvest consisting of wheat, barley, beans, &c., and the present advanced state of both paddy and cotton may place them beyond fear of injury from any, but the very worst weather.

It may not be uninteresting, therefore, to compare the range of the Thermometer during the present and past years.

In the following table will be found the result of five sets of observations, for the years 1848-49 and 50.

TABLE No. I.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE
AVERAGE BY DAY.

Month	1848†	1849†	1849‡	1850‡	1850	average
June,..	78.	73.2	75.	73.4	74.3	74.7
July,...	83.	82.2	84.	81.8	82.9	82.7
August,	83.	81.9	88.	84.4	85.5	84.6

† Published by Dr. Lockhart in the Chinese Hospital Report.

‡ Published by Dr. Murray in the *China Mail.*

A single glance will show that in June of the present year the mercury was ·4 below the average height; in July ·2, and in August ·9 above it.

On the whole therefore this has been a warmer, but also a drier summer than usual, as will appear on inspecting table No. 2.

TABLE No. II.

AMOUNT OF RAIN,
IN INCHES AND DECIMALS.

Month	1848	1849	1850	average
June,.....	3.88	9.99	9.79	7.88
July,.....	7.01	11.33	3.00	7.41
August,.....	3.57	3.45	1.03	2.68
Total..	14.46	24.77	14.72	17.97

It will be observed that 1.01 inches above the average quantity of rain fell in June of the present year; that in July the amount that fell was beneath the average by 3.61 inches, and in the present month by 1.65 inches.

At present we refrain from making any further remarks on these tables, but trust to be able, from time to time, to place before those of our readers that are interested in the subject, carefully observed data towards forming an accurate estimate of the climate of Shanghae.

TABLE No. III.

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER AND ANEMOMETER.

August		Barometer†	Thermometer	Wind
21st	W.	30.17	84.	SE.
22nd	Th.	30.18	84.5	SE.
23rd	F.	30.11	85.	SE.
24th	S.	30.04	84.5	SE.
25th	S.	29.92	86.	SE.
26th	M.	29.90	85.	SSW to SSE.
27th	Tu.	29.88	80.	NNE to NW.
28th	W.	29.84	83.	NW.
29th	Th.	29.88	81.	NW.
30th	F.	29.98	80.	NW to W.
31st	S.	30.09	79.	SE.

† The range of this Barometer is a little above the average.

The present month has commenced with less beautiful weather. The Sky has been overcast during the great part of the time, and a good deal of drizzling rain has fallen, amounting to 1.53 inches, up to this date. The Cotton seems improved by it, and, yesterday several of the peasants were observed picking the few pods which have already ripened, and which appear to be of large and good quality.

Shanghae, September 4th, 1850.

(Communicated.)

THE MAYOR OF SHANGHAE.

In No. 3 of the *North-China Herald*, notice was given of the appointment of a Manchoo Tartar, named *Yuh-king*, to the seat of the District Magistrate, on the office of Major of Shanghae.

From No. 5, it appears that the said officer arrived here, on the 19th of August, and at once entered upon his duties. But, after a short administration of only 14 days, he has been superseded by a Chinese, surnamed *Yaou*, now hourly expected.

In connection with the proceedings of the Tartar Mayor, the following is a short narrative of a circumstance that occurred a few days after his arrival, and which, from being unprecedented, has lowered his Worship exceedingly in the estimation of the people.

In Shanghae there is a gang of fellows of the "care for nobody" class, who are fond of rambling through the streets, hanging about hucksters' stalls, walking into Eating-houses &c., and who endeavour by noisy threats or actual violence to compel the provision sellers to supply them, either gratis, or at whatever low prices themselves dictate.

On the 2nd August, a quarrel arose in the *Sin-pde-loo* street, between one of these vagrants and the master of a Tea shop. During the struggle, *Yuh-king*, the Che-hsien came upon his chair. The Shop-keeper, who had for a long time, been harassed by this class of vagabonds, and in consequence thereof had met with some loss in his business, appealed to the Magistrate for protection. His Worship gave instructions, that both the plaintiff and defendant should be taken to his office, where he immediately sat down to adjudicate the case.

To the surprise of all, only a few minutes elapsed, when the Judge on the bench sentenced the plaintiff to receive 80 blows. The order was executed without delay.

During the castigation, however, the sufferer gave vent to loud remonstrances and vehemently called for justice.

At this time the fury of the City Magistrate rose to its height. He, forthwith, left the judgment seat, doffed his official cap,—laid aside his robes,—seized the bamboo rods, and *with his own hands* inflicted 20 additional blows on the writhing complainant.

The citizens feel quite confounded, at this instance of their Magistrate losing all respect for the dignity of his high office. They see, that in him, they had indeed "caught a Tartar," and congratulate themselves, upon the early removal from among them, of one, in whose wisdom, justice, and moderation, they had so soon lost confidence, and whom they had already begun to hate, to despise and dread.

POETS CORNER.

STANZAS.

On a bouquet of Flowers, consisting of a Hearts-ease, Forget me not, and Dwarf Rose, received from England, by last mail, the Rose unfortunately had gone to pieces.

These modest flowers, dear cherished gift
So lately fresh and gay,
Prove the sad motto, "all that's bright
Must shortly fade away."

The Flowers may die,—their bloom depart
Yet tho' of freshness shorn,
Their withered leaves shall call to mind
Their pretty Donor's form!

I will not now *lament* their fate.
As being purchance might do,
For to be culled by such *fair* hands,
I'd be a flowret too!

Like Sisters twain, they 're lived and sprung
Both knit with kindred ties,
And locking fast their sapless stems
As once they lived—they die!

Would I could tell what message sweet
Their drooping forms convey,
Emblem of life! to-day in bloom—
To-morrow! where are they?

My Rose, (ah trusty) must I tell
Thy sad untimely fate?
It is not for thy loss I grieve
But for thy Donor's sake!

I prized thee well, for Her alone,
Thy little puny size,
But made thy charms the greater still
More peerless in my eyes!

My task is done, and any faults
Do pray forgive, forget,
The Rose is rare without the thorn,
Perfection's not found yet!

DELTA.

Shanghae, August, 1850.

TO THE "DELTA" OF SHANGHAE.

Ah Delta! Delta! surely you have dealt
A blow at Tailors, which will long be felt.
You're cold a *tale* to foppish dressy youths
Replete with warming facts and solemn truths.
You've shown what folly 'tis to buy a coat,
And a new Hat and Boots, to go without!
In future who his face will leave to show
Unless his clothes are new from top to toe!
What will become of all that retail trade
By which such sums of money have been made?
How many flashy champions of the shears
Must leave their trade, and *list* for Grenadiers!

* * * * * * * * * * *

In pity for the pangs you must endure,
And trusting you 'll repent, I name a cure,
Let not remorseful feelings wring your heart!
There's comfort to be found in MOSES MART!!
For there at trifling cost you 'll get a suit,
Coat, Vest, unmentionables, hat and boot
Of good material, lasting, neat and warm
Light cloths for summer, waterproof for storm!
Yes! Moses' Mart, the cheapest house in Town
Will suit the pocket, even of a *Brown*.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I shall not imitate my hoarding friend
And a long moral to my tale append
Sufficient let it be, that men of sense
Will see, how wanting *pounds*, and having pence
By cutting out their coat, to suit their cloth,
The public may have Church, and steeple both.

X.

A SHORT STORY ABOUT A TALE AND A STEEPLE.

How very sad that *tale* 'bout *Brown* and *Jones*,
To read it through affects my very bones!
DELTA will surely scape the bitter shafts of woe,
John Randolph's motto's his—"PAY AS YOU GO."

GAMMA.

ON READING A VERY DULL TALE.

Where is the "beauteous Majesty" of thought?
* * * * * * * Adieu, poor Delta,
Would I could raise thee to a nobler strain,
To higher views; go, meditate again.
Upon thy pitiful conceptions, and enquire,
Can wisdom live in folly's mean attire?
Are not the moments of life's fleeting hours,
The time to use our energies and powers,
On bright occasions of dispensing good,
So seldom found, so little understood?
Yes, we will dream not of our future deeds,
But set to day, while yet our day precedes

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAE, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 p.m.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

BIRTH.—On the 4th instant, the Wife of the Reverend J. K. White of a daughter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

An Assistant is reserved for our next issue.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th June	Sydney,	14th June
Calcutta,	20th July	Amoy,	22nd Aug.
Bombay,	28th July	Hongkong.	27th Aug.
Madras,	14th July	Ningpo,	20th Aug.
Singapore,	1st Aug.	New York,	5th June
Penang,	30th July	San Francisco,	25th June
Batavia,	29th May	Sdwich. Islands,	15th July.
Manila,	9th Aug.		

The Steamer *Lady Mary Wood,* arrived here from Hongkong on the 1st instant, after a favorable passage of 4½ days, having left the latter place on the 27th ultimo.

She brought six passengers—
The Misses Smith,
Messrs. Holton, Maclean, C. Waters, and C. Shaw.

We thank "Echevin" for his communication. The important matter to which he refers, has he will see, engaged our attention. As far as we can make out the generally believed report is, that on the 17th August last, the Taoutae of Shanghae received a notice, from the Vice-roy of Keang-soo, of the promulgation of an Imperial Edict, containing the new prohibitions against Opium.

The Imperial Decree, referred to, allows all smokers of the Drug five months grace, commencing with (it is said) the 6th September, and commands that, all, who shall be found using the drug, after the expiration of that term, shall be instantly decapitated, that their families shall be sold into slavery, and that their descendants, for three generations, shall be totally debarred from the privilege of entering the literary examinations.

It, also, holds every ten families responsible for each other, and decrees that any individual having knowledge of the breach of this law, and concealing the fact, shall be visited with the same penalties as the actual smoker.

And it closes with a prescription drawn up by the Imperial Physicians themselves for preparing a medicine, whereby those addicted to the vice, may free themselves from its influence, before it be too late.

In our next we shall return to this subject and consider what influence, *IF GENUINE,* the promulgation of this Edict may have on our future relations in this quarter.

Shanghae, 4*th September,* 1850.

To the Editor to the North-China Herald.

Sir,—It is reported and generally believed, in the best informed quarters of the Native population, that an Imperial Edict has been very recently received from Peking, denouncing the use of Opium, throughout the Chinese Empire. Moreover, that the redoubtable Lin is one of the Commissioners to enforce compliance with this Decree.

In common with many of your readers here, and in the South, I have been much gratified by the perusal of the *Abstracts,* translated from the Peking Gazettes, which have from time to time appeared in your very useful and interesting print.

Among Sinologues they command the warmest approval for the truthful rendering of the Chinese mind; and with ordinary readers they are much applauded for their nervous and correct style; whilst both are agreed as to the good taste and intrinsic value of the Selections hitherto published in your columns.

Having said thus much, you will permit me, Mr. Editor, to beg of you directing the attention of your accomplished translators to the Edict before mentioned. Their extensive knowledge of China and the Chinese must give weight to any opinion they might express thereon.

They could tell you whether this much vaunted Edict, or, Ukase, is to be treated like so many proclamations before issued from the same quarter: that is, as a mere *brutum fulmen;* or as the announcement of a grand measure of national policy, which the Imperial Cabinet is determined, at all risks and cost, to carry into effect.

That the *Ministers* who now direct the policy of the new Emperor are avowedly and increasingly hostile to Foreign Nations, is abundantly obvious from the general admission of the fact by the Native Hongs; with whom, all of us, more or less, are commercially connected. Not to cite the recent attempt by the Peking Court to *vulgarise,* if not prohibit by denunciations, the use of all kinds of Foreign fabrics, as was shewn in your columns so recently.

As far as I can make out, it would appear that a serious effort will be made to suppress the use of Opium in China by the new Sovereign. If the attempt be honestly persevered in,—*although, it must ultimately be unsuccessful.* Yet, much commercial derangement and mercantile inconvenience may, and I think, will inevitably ensue from this new Crusade against the Drug.

Although the users of the Drug are a miserable minority of the great Chinese people; say about two, or at the most, some three per cent, of the aggregate population,—still those interested in its sale and distribution, particularly the Fokien and Canton men are the most enterprising, spirited, and decidedly the most turbulent subjects of His Celestial Majesty.

What effect, the energetic enforcement of the prohibition against Opium would have on the maritime population, is yet to be seen.

I may be wrong, but I believe, it would be very disastrous to the best interests of China. This may sound anomalous, but the attempted suppression of the *Coast* Opium trade, would I think force the Native population, now engaged therein, to take to Piracy;—thus, much exaggerating a greater Evil, whilst vainly trying to put down a lesser one.

The Tartar policy, since the last war, has been to avoid any cause of future hostile collision with Foreign Powers. This sentiment by the lapse of time must become weaker and weaker. The pettiest Rajah in India, has never been satisfied by a first defeat to acknowledge the superiority of British prowess. How then, can we expect a Nation like the Chinese; of such immemorial rank, stupendous magnitude and numbers, shall be content with a single *licking?*

Should the Edict above named, obtain even an enforced, but partial compliance among the native population, it will behove the British Government to be prepared for ulterior measures. And, should the aggressions of the Chinese Government lead to another rupture of our friendly relations, —I hope our ministers will have an adequate appreciation of the great occasion, which shall have arisen, for, it will then rest with them, whether China shall, or shall not be thrown open, throughout its length and breadth, to the Commerce, civilisation, and christianity of Western nations.—I remain, your obedient servant,

ECHEVIN.

Shanghae, 3*rd September,* 1850.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—As a candid and liberal journalist I trust you will permit me to point out to the readers of the *Herald,* that various Memorials &c., which have appeared in your columns among the Select Extracts from the Peking Gazette or Reporter, cannot be considered as altogether authentic, inasmuch as they are translated from *written copies,* and not from the *printed* Peking Reporter, which is extensively circulated amongst the respectable classes in this neighbourhood. In the latter, these Extracts which breathe a hostile spirit towards foreigners never have appeared. At the same time they are very probably genuine copies of documents actually presented to, or issued by Government,—I believe them to be so, but must attach far less importance to them than if they had been printed for public circulation, instead of being confined to copies for the perusal of a limited section of the Chinese reading public, —I may say the officials.

It is the more necessary to guard your readers from placing undue weight on these Extracts, because it seems the copied Reporter, recently contains an Imperial Decree for the prohibition of Opium Smoking, within a given limited period. Such Decree not having yet appeared in the *printed* copy, nor in local Proclamations, cannot be considered as seriously intended to be carried into effect. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and it is understood that the subject of Opium has for some time engaged the grave consideration of the leading authorities in the Empire; nor can it be doubted that they *will* endeavour to stem its progress, but the country must first recover from the effects of the varied calamities under which it has suffered so much of late years.

As for legalizing the trade I imagine no one here indulges in such a dream, such a measure being as improbable as undesirable.—Your obedient servant,

A Constant Reader of the Peking Gazette.

MILITARY REVIEW.

The half yearly review of the local military took place last month, and at our request we have been furnished with the following sketch from memory, by a party who was present, which we now present to the readers of the *Herald.*

Having learned that the military review would take place very early in the morning, on account of the great heat of the season, I started on horseback from the foreign ground before sunrise, taking the route outside of the city walls on the western side. The morning was as yet cool, and the northern suburbs presented a pleasing contrast in point of comparative quiet and cleanliness to the clamorous bustle and numerous disagreeables that meet the eye of the foreigner who passes the San-maou-lok bridge over the Yang-king-pang at other times. Passing by the west gate, the car was frequently greeted with a good natured exclamation from people begining to move about, of mingled surprise and amusement at the foreigner going, as they correctly guessed, to *Khoen-tsaou,* to see the military exercises. Proceeding onward from the west gate the path led through perhaps the most pleasing locality in the neighbourhood of this city, and one could hardly fail to be impressed with the beauty of the morning, as the eastern horizon began to redden with the approaching sun. True there is here no

"Dripping rock,—no mountains' misty top"

to

"Swell on the sight, and brighten with the dawn,"

and yet the landscape is not without a charm in its freshness and luxuriance.

The chief parade ground is situated beyond the south gate, and crowds of people of both sexes, many being of a respectable class were hurrying towards it. On arriving there I found the soldiers were already on the ground, some idly lounging about, and others engaged in getting their arms in order, and in other preparations in connection with the event of the day. There were also a dozen or more scrubby little horses on the ground. The parade ground is in shape an oblong square of three hundred or four hundred yards in length, and over half of that in breadth, having an open hall at the north end, in which the dignitaries sit in judgment. Mean looking houses confine the view on three sides, the eye resting on buildings of a somewhat superior appearance relieved by a row of trees in their front, along the remaining side. Multitudes continued to press towards the ground from the city, and a dense mass of people had assembled when the Taoutae arrived, every available spot on the tops of walls, branches of trees, &c., being occupied. There must have been several thousand spectators all of whom showed the most eager interest in the approaching spectacle. When after some delay all the authorities had arrived, the soldiers began to form in order, and their officers successively entered the hall to pay their respects. The troops on the ground were upwards of four hundred regulars as I may term them, for the most part men of good size, wearing their uniform, blue jacket edged with red, long white kilt or petticoat, and black boots, the head being covered with a velvet brim turned up cap, and altogether having a creditable appearance. Besides these there was a company of fifty or sixty sword and spearmen clothed in a grim black jacket and trowsers, confined to the body by a red sash, black boots and peaked hat; these fellows seemed bound to look fierce and sanguinary, and were certainly sufficiently strange in appearance, looking as if just let out of Pandemonium for a holiday. There were abundance of silk banners, with yellow gilt dragons on them, and every fifth man of the line had a little flag stuck in the back of his dress, which it cost some of them no little trouble to adjust properly in its' receptacle. Several officers were clothed in mail armour apparently composed of black woollen cloth thickly studded with brass, and wearing tin helmets on their heads, of a shape bearing no small resemblance to an inverted syphon, and with quiver and arrows behind. So far however from being conscious of resembling a caricature they seemed to be particularly self satisfied and strode along with most martial air. The *line* in the first instance performed various indescribable manœuvres in marching and countermarching, the musicians *not* being at their head, but perched on a little stand or rather on the front edge of the same, the pressing crowd on and behind it threatening to dislodge the trumpets and conches altogether. There they held on, and blew a blast,

"...............loud and shrill
Like gos-hawk's whistle on the hill."

to the entire satisfaction of every one present. The soldiers then formed themselves into a hollow square firing with the matchlock from all sides, and as the pieces were levelled at only a few paces distance from the spectators, this would have been perhaps dangerous practice for anything but the small charge of matchlock, not rammed down, and as it was, made us feel nervous enough to seek a retreat behind, having a slight recollection of people sometimes being wounded on these occasions. The firing continued for some space, not in volleys, but every man blazing away as fast as he could load. After this they were formed into two open parallel lines, and began firing in platoons. First the front line fired, then knelt down to reload, while the second rank passed through them with a sort of crouching step, fired at the invisible enemy, and then knelt down to reload in their turn. This exercise was performed with considerable quickness and regularity, and was not only very effective as a show, and satisfactory to His Excellency, &c., but would doubtless be found equally so in practice, if the enemy would only stand still and not charge upon the braves. Thus firing, line after line they crossed over the ground, and then followed the operation of pitching camp. In less time than I write this, a square line of white cotton canvas curtains, to simulate small tents was erected, with a handsome tent pavilion in the centre within, and a grand entrance of the same materials, with suitable guardians painted thereon. From this camp various sallies and marches were made, with trumpets, wailing and conches sounding. In the meantime the sun had risen high and the heat became very oppressive, nevertheless few among the eager spectators seemed disposed to relinquish the pleasure the scene afforded, by retiring, and so pressing was the crowd that the equanimity of the half dozen old servants, hard at work, in keeping the people back with their willow switches, was sorely tried. They exhibited due courtesy towards the few foreigners present, permitting us to remain under the shelter of the musicians' stand, where we had the full benefit of their harmonious notes. The last exercise we remained to witness, was that of the sword and spearmen, but so grotesque an exhibition baffles description and must be seen to be enjoyed. The champions assuming a very savage aspect of face, came forward in pairs with the sword, and after cutting some strokes in the air, a little thrusting and parrying, they invariably ended by both parties rolling on the gound, which was effected with more or less agility, when they got up, and trotted away behind. Having all gone through this rather warm exercise, the officer of the corps, a man of remarkable appearance, bronzed face and stalwart frame, wearing armour, put himself at their head and marched round at a double quick trot, which increased the grotesque appearance of his followers, shortly after I saw his servants divest him of his armour,—no wonder he looked exhausted and gladly took the proffered tea, for by this time the heat had become intense and dangerous, so that I took my departure without waiting to see the shooting with the bow and arrow from horseback, which I understood was to follow. I heard subsequently that a young girl, among the crowd, had received a mortal hurt, from being kicked or trampled on, by one of the horses.

The only thing like artillery on the ground, was two diminutive mortars, which were fired several times as signals.

Rambler.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY and EXTRACTS.

Nos. 72, to 75, 22nd to 29th July.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The Board of Revenue having represented the continued delay of the arrival of copper for the use of the mints, and entreated His Majesty to direct its transport to be expedited, the Emperor again requires the Viceroys and Governors along the route from *Yunnan* and *Sze-chuen* to hasten the carriage of the ore from those provinces, on the produce of which the coining establishments of Peking solely depend for their supply.

His Majesty in the following manner condemns and sentences *Fung Tih hing,* the Governor of *Hoonan,* impeached by the Viceroy of *Hookwang* the scene of the late rebellion.

"*Fung-Tih-hing* lately degraded from the Governor-ship of *Hoonan,* through want of proper "care suffered a rebellion to be fomented in his "province, and then, when it did break out, he was "so little prepared with his troops that he was "under the necessity of delaying all movement "against the rebels; and afterwards, trusting too "implicitly to the statements of his subordinates "representing the recovery of towns that had been "captured by the enemy, he reported to us that "he had withdrawn his forces and returned in "triumph to the provincial capital. Although he "has erred unintentionally, yet he has been guilty "of gross mis-management; We therefore confirm "the sentence of the Board passed upon him, that "he be condemned to the most rigorous banish-"ment in the western frontier there to exert him-"self to redeem his errors."—Respect this.*

Memorials.

Wanking, the Commander-in-chief of the city of Pekin, at whose office appeals may be lodged by any who are aggrieved, reports to the Emperor the minutes of an enquiry held by him into a charge brought by a husbandman belonging to the *Hoopih* Province against the magistrate of his native district, of embezzlement of funds provided out of the Treasury for the relief of sufferers in the late famine. It seems that the said magistrate applied for 16,917 taels, with the avowed intention of distributing this bounty among the distressed inhabitants; and that he disbursed, out of this sum only 6,906 taels for the relief of 18,175 families, consisting of 34,965 adults, and 32,153 children, and appropriated the whole of the balance to himself, taking care to falsify his returns. The Commander-in-chief requests His Majesty's instructions with regard to the punishment to be awarded to the delinquent magistrate.

Ganhwa, a Commander of the Imperial guards, reports to His Majesty the attempted intrusion of a "Boy Jones" within the precincts of the place. He states that while on duty at the *Kingyun* Gate on the afternoon of the 18th of July, the chief lock-keeper came and told him that the guards on duty at the *Woomun,* or principal entrance of the palace, had stopped a man without any official cap upon his head, who was trying to walk through the Gate, and that he was most unruly and would reply to none of their questions, but acted like a madman, and insisted upon entering the Gate. *Ganhwa,* on hearing this story went out to interrogate the individual himself: but the only reply he could obtain to his demand for an explanation of the intrusion was,—"I am told that I have been created a Prince," nor could he elicit from the man by what means he had penetrated so far. He begs permission from His Majesty to deliver the intruder to the Board of Punishments that they may ascertain whether the individual be really mad, or whether he harbored any mischievous intent. He also desires that the officers on guard at the various Gates may be severely punished for their neglect.

The Board of Punishments also report the minutes of a lengthened inquiry held by them, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, into the eccentric proceedings of a doctor name *Sie Chih-chung,* lately apprehended at the capital for disseminating certain extraordinary theories. The investigation having brought to light that the enthusiast has been encouraged by numbers of the highest officers in Peking, and about the Court, who have not only repeatedly consulted him medically, but have gone so far as to acknowledge and worship him as a great teacher, the Board request His Majesty to call upon all the officers whose names have been elicited in the course of the inquiry, to give some explanation of their unprecedented conduct.

* Notwithstanding the detailed memorials from the Viceroy to the Emperor which have appeared in late numbers of the Reporter, reporting the success of the Imperial forces against the rebels, the capture of their Chief with many of his followers, and the complete pacification of the disaffected territory, by the last news from Canton it appears that the *Kwangse* rebels were advancing in great force upon a large town only 3 days journey distant from Canton, and that their leader is at the head of some 50,000 men, and carries banners with the inscription, "Commissioned by Heaven to extirpate the *Tsing* and re-establish the *Ming:*"—while *Le Yuensa,* the man reported as taken covered with wounds, (Reporter No. 38) is at large and one of the most active Lieutenants under the Rebel General. There is little doubt that the mendacious Viceroy will ere long meet the fate of his subordinate just condemned, unless indeed he succeed in bribing the insurgent Chief into submission.

The same number of the Reporter contains the apology of *Wanhing,* one of the high officers whose names have during the above examination been brought into notice.

He acknowledges that having heard of the doctor's fame, he once or twice employed him to prescribe for himself and family, and likewise paid him a fee for his attendance; but he altogether denies having paid him any unusual respect. When on this part of his subject he remarks; "Having "been a diligent student of our classics in my ten-"der youth, I have attained to a slight acquaint-"ance with the principles of reason, and learnt "that in those sacred memorials of our sages alone, "is to be found the true history of the nature and "existence of the body, mind, life and soul of "man; and I am well aware that, in forsaking these "precepts to seek other guidance, I should leave "the only path of rectitude. Dark as is my un-"derstanding however, and small my attainments, "I scarcely believe myself sufficiently simple to "bend down to an illiterate and worthless fellow-"creature, and crave his teaching or direction,— "and I venture to hope that your Majesty can "fully appreciate my feeling in this respect."

Shanghae, 20*th August,* 1850.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald.

Sir,—I have to thank you for your ready insertion of my communication last week; and as readily comply with your request to send you another contribution for your next issue, of course holding you to your promise not to write any thing to my detriment, in consequence, for a lengthened period of time.

The leading article, in your publication of the 24th is devoted to a criticism of Dr. Gutzlaff's paper "on the agriculture, commerce, manufac-"tures, &c., of China" as published in the *Athenæum* newspaper:

Fully approving of, and in hearty concurrence with, the plan laid down in your opening address; viz. "to be true to ourselves and the best interests "of the port by a conscientious, careful, and fear-"less review of men and things," I venture to point out the injustice done to the worthy Doctor in your present critique; and to dispute the "unequivocal testimony" (at least so far as this paper is concerned) that he exercises "a most oriental fertility of imagination."

Dr. Gutzlaff, in his memorandum respecting China, lays down the following statements to which you direct special attention: "Machinery "is never employed in the agriculture, commerce "or manufactures of China:" "Their imple-"ments of husbandry are of rude and primitive "construction;" "China possesses extensive mi-"neral resources;" "Some proficiency has been "attained (by the Chinese) in the manufacture of "Glass: that cut at Pekin is not inferior to Bohe-"mean and realizes annually £100,000 sterling: "Jewellery is manufactured to some extent; orna-"ments made from the Jade Stone found in the "Khoten river alone, amounting to £500,000 "annually:" And lastly the following is the estimated value of some of the principal manufactured productions of China: "Lacquered-"ware £600,000; Grass Cloth 3 millions; Cotton "183 millions; and Silk 12 millions sterling."

The Doctor is surely correct in asserting that machinery, in the enlarged and general acceptation of the term is no where employed in China: but, if you will, Mr. Editor, be hypercritical, perhaps you are right in considering Chinese "win-"nowing machines and overshot and undershot "water wheels, of the most remote antiquity" as coming within the category; and so, pardon me, does the very pen you used in transcribing this leader, although, in common with the articles enumerated above, it is somewhat clumsy withal in use.

You neutralize the Doctor's statement that "Chinese implements are of rude and primitive "construction" by observing "that their four "pronged fork has recently been adopted in Am-"erica and some parts of England as the most "useful implement in the cultivation of the pota-"toe:" I my self can recollect a four pronged fork being invariably used in England twenty years ago, (and have no doubt it has been in use for a much longer period of time) as an implement for digging up potatoes: the main difference between our fork and that of the Chinese consisting in its handle being short and formed like that of a spade, and consequently more "handy" in its use than the long handled fork of the Chinese; though requiring a greater curvature of the spine than our native friends appreciate when at work.

As you both agree that "China possesses ex-"tensive mineral resources," the Doctor is held harmless in that statement.

If you refer to the Doctor's remarks and statistics upon the glass trade of China, you will perceive that he does not assume £100,000 "as the "total value of the *trade:*" but merely says, "the "Glass cut at *Pekin* is not inferior to Bohemean, "and realizes annually £100,000 sterling."

You are not prepared to dispute the correctness of the Doctor's estimate of the annual fabrication of Jade Stone ornaments: "it may or may not be "true:" and you do not consider he is "at all in "excess" when he puts down the annual production of Lacquered ware at £600,000, and that of Grass Cloth at 3 millions sterling: So I now proceed to the gravamen of your charge against this "Savan:" viz: his mis-statements as to the value of the native Cotton and Silk manufactures.

You are puzzled to discover the data upon which the Doctor "assumes the annual value of "Cotton manufactures in China to be 183 mil-"lions; and of the Silk manufacture to be 12 mil-"lions sterling amongst a population of 360 mil-"lions."

To my mind, the Doctor, whether right or wrong in his premises, has laid down his data and mode of calculation in the plainest and most intelligible form as follows: He allows an investment in Cotton Goods to the amount of one tael and a half per annum for every individual in this vast empire, including, I presume, "an extensive applica-"tion for padding material for clothing, coverlets, "&c.;" or, an aggregate investment of 540 millions of taels; equivalent, (by the usual method of computation) to, in round numbers, 183 millions sterling. The same with Silk:—"the estimate "of one tael of Silk to every tenth of the popula-"tion is (you observe) quite ridiculous;—that "weight is used by nearly each respectable male "or female intertwined or blended in his or her "tail or hair;" but, unfortunately, for your argument, the Doctor no where states a tael weight of Silk; and the ridicule is at once done away with, by calculating an outlay in Silk of one tael in money per annum on the part of every tenth of the population: causing an annual production of Silk amounting to 12 millions sterling.

When we take into consideration "the exten-"sive application of Cotton during the cold wea-"ther by all classes" throughout the Empire, and the use of it at all seasons by the Chinese generally; there really is nothing very extravagant in the Doctor assuming an outlay of about 10 shillings sterling annually on the part of each individual; and especially as this is the [illegible] expenditure for clothing by the vastly greater portion of the population.

In Silk the Doctor may be under the mark in

his calculations; but still proof is wanting to convict him of error.

I have now gone through, what you characterize "the very curious and eccentric statements" of the learned Doctor: and I think the public will agree with me that they do not evidence such "oriental fertility of imagination" as to demonstrate satisfactorily the "Eastern origin of the "Teutonic race:"—but that, on the contrary the fact is more likely to be established by the laborious researches of an "Adelung, Lassen or Humboldt, I forget which," than by any thing Dr. Gutzlaff has here written.

In future I imagine you will think with a popular author:

"I wish I had stuck to my text;
"My fame had continued alive:
"But alas! I grew bold and tried next
"To prove two and two, to make five."

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

YOUNG SHANGHAE.

EXCURSION

FROM

SHANGHAE TO T'HEEN-TUNG,

GOING BY

CHAPOO AND NINGPO.

Doubtless the best way to go to Ningpo is by Clipper to Lookong, thence by native boat to Chinghae and Ningpo, however, as there are often no opportunities offering, we, purpose describing the route by Chapoo, giving a passing glance at the principal objects of interest on the journey. The best modes of travelling, and hints as to prices to pay for boats, provisions, &c., trusting the same may prove useful to those, who purpose taking a trip, either for health or recreation in the direction we now take upon ourselves to guide them in.

Soochow small boats, or those that ply to Chapoo, are the best to take, in the S.W. monsoon, as they scull faster against the wind than the more comfortable, but heavier Soochow large boats. If the wind is N.E. any of these boats will suit, but the speed of all will be much enhanced, if you take a good large Woosung boat to tow, until you come to creeks with bridges, say, for the first day. All the boats must have sails.

The Commissariat department should be inspected *in a room* before starting, a list made out, and care taken that every thing is *seen*, before leaving—from the bag of rice, to the cork-screw—mosquito curtain, clean water, sufficient for five days use, and a good lanthorn will be found to be of great service.

Start whenever you like, if the wind is fair, you will find it a good plan to follow the system adopted by the Arabs, when setting out on a journey, they halt for the first stage at a short distance from the place of their departure, suffering the delay, rather than incur the inconvenience of travelling their whole journey with something forgotten. The first night's encampment being within easy distance they can send back, and obtain anything that has been left behind. Going to Chapoo, then, it would be as well to determine on shooting or strolling about near the Pagoda, dine there and have the beds put up. You will then have a check on your first inspection, if it proves satisfactory, the boats can start at once for Chapoo. Leaving Shanghae at night will most likely turn out unfortunate, for by the time you awake next morning you will be so far away, that to return or await the arrival of a messenger that has been sent back for some forgotten article, would consume far more time than perhaps you could spare, certainly, more than the comfortable night's rest you would have had in Shanghae, had you adopted the plan of the most experienced travellers in the world. Make the first day's journey a short one. Excepting, in the winter time, little will be found, that will interest even the sportsman on the route, and unfortunately the country is so much intersected with creeks, that walking on the banks is almost impracticable. There is no good shooting after passing Ming Hong; a small town about half way to Sung-keang-foo. You pass within a short distance from this latter place, recognisable by two Pagodas on the North side of the river, "*The Hills*," are also visible from here. Shortly after getting into the narrow creeks from the main river, mulberry trees will be seen growing on the banks; but, they are not cultivated either with so much care or as plentifully here, as they are about fifty miles further West; still in spring, and in the early part of summer, the creeks bordered by these, and the tallow tree, have a fine rich shade under the banks, and the water being rather clearer here, than in the river, recollections of some quiet pool at home, haunted by a plump knowing old trout that will never be caught, are brought to mind.

Within two or three hours journey from Chapoo, the creek after passing under a fine three arched bridge, widens into almost a lake, the place being called "Ping Wang." There is a Pagoda and also several temples here, the whole forming a very pretty view, especially by moonlight; when, the fire-flies happen to be out, darting among the trees, like so many Will o' the Wisps, illuminating some fairy revel.

To those desiring to see silk worms and silk working on this route, it is advisable that they send for some of the worms, in the first instance paying a few cash, as the natives are very chary of showing them, at the reeling time, to barbarians in the villages; they having far worse opinions of foreigners, than to suppose silk worms would be interesting. The name used for the worm is *Poh-poh*, as it is sounded here. The silk produced is a coarse and common Taysaam.

The journey to Chapoo will take from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

Arriving at Chapoo, pass the city walls by the creek on the West, (right-hand side) the boats will stop near a wood yard not far from the "Nan Mun" (South Gate). Upon *engaging* the boat men in Shanghae, pay each boat one dollar at once, or they will probably ask for it and detain you, when you are starting; with the excuse they want to buy rice. At Chapoo pay of course at as cheap a rate as you can agree with the men for; the usual price is two dollars to Chapoo, for a Chapoo boat; one dollar a day to a Woosung boat, with one dollar *cumshaw*, to help him in a return trip; if the men behave well. One dollar eighty cents is the correct charge per day, we believe, for a large Soochow boat, with four men. If the boatmen don't work; hire men at the villages, deducting the amount from the boat's fee. If at any time when in haste and the wind is contrary, men can be hired to track, where practicable, at from one hundred and fifty to three hundred cash each per day, but in this and all other cases, see the money paid yourself, for in many instances, the servants have been known to give only half of the correct rate, and even sometimes, nothing at all, a disturbance may easily be got up from this practice and bloodshed or even death be the result.

At Chapoo engage a boat, or rather junk, that has no cargo on board; the way to the Harbour is this—go up to the wood yard keep in it, till you see the Hangchow bay, then turn to the left, you will come out at a Custom-house. The usual magisterial insignia in the shape of hats and whips hanging at the door. Go down the street, this house is in, and you will soon see the shipping. Take care, the junk has no cargo on board, and if a "Ping Chuen" (an ice boat) the general kind obtainable to go to Ningpo, look into the ice baskets for fish, if there are only a few and they show by the odour that pervades the boat, that they are old, buy them and pitch them overboard. Don't pay a cash for boat hire before starting, for cargo or passengers would be sure to be taken if you did—a reasonable fare is seven dollars, however, it is customary to pay about ten dollars to Ningpo: the sailors will ask eighteen or twenty dollars. Show you *have* as many dollars, but don't part with more than ten dollars and that not till arrival in Ningpo.

A good supply of arms is necessary *in case* of an attack from Pirates; it is best to be prepared. Never allow a boat to come nearer than one hundred yards, and never fire into them upon mere suspicion of their piratical intentions. Let sleeping dogs lie. Admonish the junkmen, if you are out at night in the bay, that if any boat comes near to attack without your being told, they, the boatmen, will be the first you shoot.

While your luggage is being brought down from the Shanghae boat to the Harbour, and the junk is being put in order; a good way of passing the time, is to take a stroll to the forts in the other Harbour—the eastern one, some of the Japan junks are sometimes to be seen, laid up in ordinary here: you will pass them on your road to the Forts. It was at these batteries and on the Hills close by, where the principal fighting, at the capture of Chapoo by the English, took place.

A walk round the city walls is worth the trouble, and you may be fortunate enough to see the troops exercising on the Parade-ground, which is very extensive, situated on the East side of the city; there is a sort of grand stand for the principal officer, to inspect the evolutions of the troops from. The Tartar city is on the North side, merely divided from the Chinese portion by a small wall; the gates are generally we believe, closed against foreigners.

The best shops are in the southern suburb, not far from the wood yard, where the Shanghae boat lands you at. Some Japanese boxes, &c., may be picked up here, but at high prices.

The best way to go about here, is in chairs, which can easily be procured; in case of a crushing crowd collecting, they will prove of great service to retreat to, if you happen to be walking.

The junk should start for Ningpo a little before high water. The voyage across occupies from twelve to forty-eight hours according to the winds that prevail, twenty-four hours is about an average passage. If the weather is bad or looks threatening, it is better to delay a day to ensure a pleasant passage, for after the breeze is over, the strong tides soon run the sea down. The distance from Chapoo, the Chinese say, is three hundred and sixty *le*, they must count five *le* to the mile, in this instance, as they are known to do it in some places; in Chusan it is said from Tinghae to Sing-ko-mun, the distance is reckoned at three *le* to the mile, one way, but five returning!

On arrival at Chinghae, good fish and poultry should be obtained, if the tide is against your proceeding to Ningpo; as it will save time and trouble on arrival there.

A good milk-goat will be found of service, and can be obtained wherever you see a good one, that the people will sell; the kids make very good curry: a goat and two kids ought not to cost more than one and-a-half to three dollars. At T'heen Tung it is difficult to procure milk, you cannot get either beef or mutton, calves may, some time be bought, but the best plan is to arrange to have what supplies you want, during your residence at the temple of T'heen Tung, sent up every third day from Ningpo; for this purpose, engage a coolie at the former place to act as carrier. The distance from Chinghae to Ningpo is about twelve miles.

Don't remain at Ningpo for sight seeing, until your return from T'heen Tung, you will then see what time you have to spare, however, nearly every thing can be seen in five or six hours.

The boats used in going to Seaou Pah the *port*, as it were, of T'heen Tung are necessarily small, to enable them to pass under some of the bridges. They will be found near the bridge of boats, and upon the luggage being transhipped, and every thing requisite obtained, they proceed through the floating bridge to a sluice, on the left hand side, about half a mile up the river, you can either go in them or remain at Ningpo; if you wish to do so, the boats after being hauled up the sluice, will in the latter case come back by a canal towards Ningpo, to a place in the eastern suburb, not far over the bridge of boats, there to wait your arrival. It is better however to remain by the boats.

In summer travel by night, so as to reach Seaou Pah at day break. Engage coolies at once, and set off to T'heen Tung, a distance of about five miles, as soon as *all* the coolies are loaded; as the road is hilly one coolie wont carry much, often great trouble is caused by their *squeezing* for high pay, one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fifty cash is the correct pay; they will ask six hundred most likely; however, tell them you will make it all proper, but don't pay till you arrive at your destination.

Two chair coolies with a mountain chair should be paid four hundred cash per day; in hot weather, it is advisable, always, to have these in attendance at T'heen Tung.

In winter, set off from Ningpo early in the morning, and you will get to Seaou Pah in time to proceed to T'heen Tung that evening. Some tarpaulin, that shirtings are packed in, may prove useful in case of rain while crossing from Seaou Pah to T'heen Tung, a damp bed and no dry clothes would make but a bad commencement in your country residence.

I-wan, a monastery, is passed on the road to Seaou Pah, about eight miles from Ningpo, here, are two ruined Pagodas, and some fine Chinese temples, well worth a visit. If T'heen Tung is full of visitors, quarters can be obtained at this temple. There is a finely carved screen, well worth inspection. Mr. West made a very faithful drawing of it.

On arrival at the top of the first hill, on the road from Seaou Pah to T'heen Tung, there is an old Pagoda, just before you reach this, look back down the valley, and you will see one of the most extensive views, with as great a variety of scenery, as it is possible to imagine.

As it is not intended, here, to describe places, but only to point out, what is to be seen, we will now suppose you arrived at T'heen Tung temple, you will find quarters, at the house farthest up the hill, at the left hand corner of the mass of buildings that form the monastery. The priest there, will point out accommodations for you. At T'heen Tung, you will find pheasants and partridges, and sometimes deer on the hills. The whole of the great valley is good shooting ground, and several of the branch valleys, over the southern range of hills, will no doubt, also prove worthy of a visit from the sportsman. There are many fine cool and beautiful walks in the neighbourhood.

The water in the hill streams is excellent, but, care should be taken, that none is drank that has flowed over paddy-fields. In the rivulet that passes the house, where visitors are quartered, will be found a splendid clear bath, this, alone, is worth the journey to T'heen Tung to enjoy.

If, your stay at the monastery is not to exceed a week, in case the weather proves bad, it is better to keep the boats waiting, at Seaou Pah; if the party is a large one, and a longer residence is determined on, and, indeed in any case, one boat should be kept, at the above place in readiness for any one, that wishes to return, it is much better to expend a little more money, on these sort of trips, to ensure comforts, of which you might be deprived by curtailing the expenditure, though only in small degree, still, so much that one discomfort may render the whole tour one of misery, instead of pleasure, or add annoyance to the invalid, instead of health.

(In the next, some of the Lions of Ningpo will be pointed out, and the excursion extended to Chusan and Pootoo.)

VIATOR.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHRONICLES AND CHARACTERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BY JOHN FRANCIS, 1849.

During this unhappy period, the news of cities burned to the ground and forts stormed—of besieged places sacked after months of heroic resistance, aroused the public; and a storm of indignation was poured upon projectors, deputies, and proprietors. The flagrant enormities of the management were exposed, the military projects discussed, the financial artifices denounced; and attention was pointed, through the report of the committee, at two, whose voices, loud in the cause of Greece, were said to be louder in their own. Joseph Hume, a member of the senate, and John Bowring, a linguist and a scholar, were on the committee. Reports which touched the honour of both were in free circulation. Political feeling, perhaps, prompted many of the remarks; and the public press asserted that to which no honourable man could submit. Mr. Merle, at a public meeting, said "He had been told that certain portions of the Greek loan had been appropriated to Mr. Hume; that those bonds had not been taken up; and that they had afterwards been sold at a great loss to the Greek government."

"Mr. Hume," wrote a daily paper, "has been publicly accused of fraud and hypocrisy, in throwing upon the Greek nation the loss which attended a speculation of his own, while acting in the assumed character of a friend to the cause."

It was proved that one million had been wasted in commissions and military preparations; in Stock Exchange transactions and Stock Exchange jobbing. The Greek deputies received allowances larger than those paid to the diplomatic agents from great courts. Mr. Hume, in his ardour for Greece, had £10,000 assigned him of the first loan. The price fell 16 per cent., and his ardour was said to have fallen in proportion. Alarmed at a loss so great, the senator endeavoured to release himself from the burthen; but when he applied to the deputies and contractors, he was met with the reply that had the stock risen, he would not have returned the gain. The argument was sound, but the head is obtuse when the purse is endangered; and Mr. Hume—clear-headed, generally—could not see the fairness of the position. After some correspondence, the deputies agreed to take it off Mr. Hume's hands, at 13 instead of 16 per cent. discount; thereby saving Mr. Hume £300 out of the loss of £1,600, which he first feared. In time, the Greek cause grew prosperous, the stock rose to par, and Mr. Hume, with a singular power of perception compared with his previous notions, claimed the £1,300 which he had lost. The surprise of the deputies may be imagined, and they must have had curious ideas of the way in which the friends of Greece wished to serve her. Mr. Hume, however, was powerful; Mr. Hume was a senator; and to Mr. Hume was accorded a privilege for which others might have looked in vain. But a further question arose. Mr. Hume, remarkable for the closeness of his calculations, discovered that £54 was due for interest. This he applied for, and this was granted.

The defence of Mr. Hume was comprised in the assertion that some of his actions having been misinterpreted, because he was a proprietor of stock, he had determined to part with it. The deputies offered to save the friend of the cause so great a loss; and Mr. Hume thought the conclusion at which they had arrived a sound one. After some correspondence, they agreed to take his stock at 13 per cent, discount, the market price of 16 per cent. being but nominal. Mr. Hume wished to be relieved entirely; but this the deputies declined. Shortly after, Mr. Hume was informed that these gentlemen would pay him the sum he was deficient; and as he considered this as fair, and not as a favour, he also considered he was entitled to the interest. "The worst that any one can say of me," concluded Mr. Hume, "is that I may have evinced an OVER ANXIETY TO AVOID A PECUNIARY LOSS." Mr. Hume probably remembers his over anxiety to the present day.

The case of Dr. Bowring was equally memorable. The sum of £25,000 had been allotted to this gentleman, and his horror and alarm may be conceived when he saw it decline to a discount of 18 per cent. The doctor was very vehement in his applications. He represented his great services he worried the unhappy deputies; he placed his cause before them in such vivid colours, that the stock, which had fallen to 18 per cent. was taken off his hands at only 10 per cent. loss. When it rose to par, he imitated his illustrious fellow-labourer, and applied to have it returned. He was reminded that he had parted with his stock; but the doctor, blessed with a short memory, professed to have forgotten the very circumstance which it had cost him an agony to compass. The letters of Dr. Bowring were somewhat *naïve*. "I am still the holder of a considerable sum, and I hope we shall see the loan rise to a good price for *the benefit of everybody*." "*As the difference to me is a serious one, and to the Greek government of little importance*, I hope you will oblige me by allowing the return of the £25,000 scrip."

There were statements and counter statements in the journals; there were pleadings and special pleadings in the magazines, there were eloquent papers in the Westminster Review, to prove it was all right; and there were powerful articles in the Quarterly to prove it was all wrong. "The economical Mr. Hume's over anxiety for scrip," said the latter; "the erudite Mr. Bowring's various translations of stock; the romantic partiality displayed for per cents. by Orlando, have been sufficiently discussed. Public opinion is quite made up in all these details; and when the sacred cause of insurrection all over the world shall again need a loan, the suffering patriots may allow such statesmen to plead their cause, to clamour about their wrongs, to weep over their miseries, to dabble in metaphysical, poetical, and periodical departments—provided they do not meddle with the pecuniary."

A poem was extensively circulated, in ridicule of the affair, and with an extract, the present account of the Greek loan is concluded:—

"Oh! when the bubble burst, 'twere sweet to mark
How cash and cant roared in alternate bark;
Here, "Missolonghi's fall the spirit shocks;"
There "Were that all—but, oh! the price of stocks!"
Here, "Brimful now is misery's fatal cup,
The Turks have blown another fortress up!"
There, "Forts blown up? I've heavier news to tell;
The scrip, the scrip will be blown up as well!"
One cries, "The cause is lost!" another, "Zounds,
Who cares? I've lost my four-and-fifty pounds!"
Snuffles a saint, "I sorrow for the cross;
But nineteen discount is a serious loss."
Whispers a sinner, "Why, the thing must fall;
But, 'twas a very pretty bubble after all!"

MORE LADIES.—A Sydney ship arrived yesterday morning, having on board two hundred and sixty passengers, of whom, over [illegible] were females! There was quite a rush of bachelors to the bay all the forenoon—whole boatloads of them climbing the ship's sides, trying to engage housekeepers.—*Daily Pacific News, June 13.*

NOTE ON THE CONDITION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE IN 1849.

BY THOMAS FRANCIS WADE,
Assistant Chinese Secretary.

At Canton, we have no reason to expect that any minister, even if he should possess it, will venture to exhibit to the people a feeling of favour towards the foreigner, whom they detest; and it has been the lot of Sü, in two instances, to have had the opposite game in his hands; and in one, at all events, to have played it advantageously. He is said, too, to belong to a family of substance, and for that reason to have been far less exacting, and hence more popular, that Hwáng-ắn-tung, who preceded him in the governor of Kwang-tung.

He arrived at Canton in April 1847, very shortly after the British troops had been withdrawn from the Factories, and one of his first proclamations was in reply to a petition praying for the removal of a wall then newly built across Hog Lane, an alley running through the centre of the foreign position, which had been recently closed by us, greatly to the security of the resident community. He gave no encouragement to the above prayer, nor was anything heard of him during the discussions regarding our acquisition of a piece of land, guaranteed to us by Ki-ying, upon the south bank of the river. The next mention of his name was in connection with a matter of painful interest,—the murder of six young Englishmen in December, at Hwang-chuh-ki, a village but a few miles from the City. It was then rumoured that he stoutly opposed the opinion of his superior Ki-ying, as to the degree of severity with which the perpetrators of this outrage ought to be punished. Copies of the memorials of both, of doubtful authenticity, were obtained, but not until the above report had been some time current. In these, Ki-ying was shewn to be in favour of an example being made which might prevent a recurrence of such violence, and appease the English, who were much excited; he argued that, by these means, the danger of war would be averted then, and for the time to come. Sü, on the contrary, urged that the villagers should be subjected to the lightest penalty that could be inflicted under the law against "killing in an affray"—the only statement of which the case became capable according to the evidence, legally elicited, on the side of the Chinese; and there was no other, as the villagers, having left none of the strangers alive to tell the tale, were at liberty to persist in asseverating that the lives lost were taken in a fight, owing its origin to the act of the foreigners.

Both statesmen appeared, in the above documents, to be chiefly perplexed by the difficulty of giving a life for a life lost in such an encounter as they represented to have taken place; and then, assuming the English to have been most in the wrong as having begun the quarrel; by the death of six of these, while but two of the Chinese were declared to have fallen. One of them was only wounded, and was certainly alive some days after the affair. Be it as it may, four criminals were executed on the spot and under the summary warrant, as principals, within seventeen days of the murder—the two already reported dead being included, in Chinese fashion, in the number required, by Chinese justice, to balance the account. In addition to these, after a sufficient time had elapsed to admit of reference to the Central Criminal Court, known as the Board of Punishments, eleven others were severally sentenced to decapitation and strangulation after the autumn assize, and to transportation and corporal punishment, as accessories to the murder, or to the concealment of the bodies,—a very serious offence. • • • • • • •

As it is not to be doubted that the concession of our claim, *(admission to the City of Canton,)* even if peaceably accorded, would greatly improve our commerce at this port, which, the focus of all foreign traffic before the war, must now gradually yield its priority to Shang-hai. Not only does the latter possess a more convenient anchorage, but, besides being within easy distance of the principal tea-lands, it is otherwise so placed as to exercise a far wider influence than Canton upon the internal trade of a nation beholden to its rivers and canals rather than to its sea-board for its mercantile importance. Its maritime customs are comparatively insignificant, and it is taken for granted that our chief desideratum, so long as our intercourse is as limited as at present, is access to a point from which our merchandise may be scattered with the greatest speed over the farthest extent of country. This we have in a great degree, in Shang-hae. Shan-tung appears to be without a Sea-port of consequence; so that between Canton and the Pei-ho, there is scarce a coast-town of any magnitude upon which it would be worth our while to experiment, with the exception of Chin-chew and Hang-chau-fu, the navigation of the river approaching which latter city is in a commercial point of view more impracticable than even that of the Min below Fu-chau, the capital of Fuh-kien. • • • • • • •

The grand channel of inland communication in China is the Yang-tsz-kiang, at the mouth of which stands Shanghae. After traversing Sz-chuen, the richest of all the provinces in its various produce, it either skirts or crosses the most thriving districts of the Empire, and at Wu-chau-fu, some 600 miles from the sea, is nearly a league in breadth, and of depth to bear junks of considerable tonnage. This city and two others cluster round its confluence with the chief stream that drains the country between the great artery itself and the Hwang-ho; they lie in the centre of a circle of lakes, spread over a region intersected by streams and ducts, feeding and fed by these inner waters; when released from these, the Great River, then first named the Yang-tsz', or Son of the Ocean, rolls eastward, washing the walls of some of the principal cities in Kiang-si, Ngan-hwui, and Kiang-su, (in which last it is crossed by the Grand Canal,) and receiving tribute from the rivers on which the others are situated. It is surely upon these shores rather than along the comparatively unfrequented coast-line, that the British merchant should look forward to establishing a trade. He must wait, it is true, until his imports shall have become more generally necessary to the Chinese before he can expect a market extensively remunerative. At the present moment the only article that would seem to command a high price, however great the amount of supply, is the contraband drug: the produce of our looms appears to be called for as a luxury, but not as indispensable to a people whose mechanical skill enables them to make adequate provision for their need.

Dr. Gutzlaff, who is preaching at Berlin and at Potsdam, on behalf of the Chinese mission, lately introduced into the closing prayer of the service, at the garrison church of the latter place, besides the name of the King and the Royal Family, a supplication for "his" Emperor of China, and the Ministers and the people of that nation. It is the first time a prayer for a Pagan ruler was ever offered up, by the name at least, in a German Evangelical church. Dr. Gutzlaff expresses a confident hope that the Emperor of Japan will become converted to Christianity.—*[illegible]nicle, June 22.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 3	Shanghae	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	700	Tronson	Hongkong	Aug. 27	Opium	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
" 4	"	Blundell	B. barque	573	Renant	Hongkong	Aug. 23	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 5	"	Kitty	B. brig	199	Bristow	Amoy	Aug. 19	Sundries.	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 5	"	Countess of Seafield	B. ship	450	Leask	Hongkong	Aug. 25	General	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 5	"	Tartar	A. ship	573	Webber	Whampoa	Aug. 20	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.

PASSENGER—per *Tartar*, Mr. C. Beylard.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 2	Shanghae	Eagle	B. ship	388	Sawell	Hkong. & Wh.	Tea &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 3	"	Ganges	B. barque	243	Smith	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 6	"	Lucy Elizabeth	A. barque	335	Shreve	New York	Tea	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	At	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Pilot	Shanghae	Aug. 17	H. M. B.		Ince			
Annie Burknam	"	Aug. 11	A. barque	320	Barber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Ann Lockesby	"	Aug. 12	B. ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Argyle	"	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Blundell	"	Sept. 4	B. barque	573	Renant	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Countess of Seafield	"	Sept. 5	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Elizabeth Moore	"	Aug. 9	B. barque	242	Patrickson	Thos. Ripley & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Emily	"	Aug. 26	B. barque	253	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Gerda	"	Aug. 11	Sw. ship	709	Ohlson	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Singapore	9th Sept.
Kitty	"	Sept. 5	B. brig	199	Bristow	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Lady Mary Wood	"	Sept. 3	B. str.	700	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	14th inst.
Manila	"	June 28	Sp. ship	339	Given	Russell & Co.		
Moultan	"	Aug. 14	B. barque	429	Steward	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Palembang	"	June 25	Du. ship	604	Hockstra	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Reliance	"	Aug. 20	B. barque	243	Harrower	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Robert Pulsford	"	Aug. 16	A. ship	300	Crooke	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Shelikoff	"	Aug. 17	Rus. ship	330	Lindenberg	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Tartar	"	Sept. 5	A. ship	573	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	
Union	"	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.		
Ylocaon	"	Aug. 12	Sp. brig	227	Martines	Russell & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sasson, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. str.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Dulas	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,809 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales—332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per Kitty:—
2,000 peculs Rice.
200 " Rattans.
49 " Garra Wood.
100 " Bark.

Per Tartar:—
5,400 pieces American Drills.

Per Countess Seafield:—
4,457 pieces Grey Shirtings.
12,337 " White do.
4,250 changs Spanish Stripes.
1,000 " Long Ells.
2,000 peculs Sugar.
7,200 blocks Patent Fuel.
209 pkges. Personal Stores.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Ganges:—
300 peculs Garlic.
50 " Dried Lilies.
20 pkges. Merchandise.
2,000 Earthenware Jars.

Per Eagle:—
5,000 pieces Nankeens.
155 bales Wool.
65 boxes Hartall.
Re-Exported.
300 pieces Chintzes.
144 " Spanish Stripes.
1,022 " Colored Cottons.
282 boxes Window Glass.

TABLE

Showing the Import and Export Duties on British Trade, and Tonnage Dues on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of Shanghae during the following Years 1843 a 1849.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747-259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Iron *Tons*
Emma Colvin,	London	560	April 2	792,550	..	..	97	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield,	London	456	April 19	1,741,040	..	3,400	1,777	200	..	..
Equator,	Liverpool	235	May 6	1,055,000			402		..	
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	May 15	1,601,100	11,200	65,500	2,970	100	670	..
Lively,	London	277	May 21	783,300	..		48	..		
Larpent,	Liverpool	614	May 18	180,165	..	389,880	4,388	..	..	11
Pilot Fish,	Liverpool	303	May 21	2,702,280	..	..	1,606			
Viscount Sandon,	London	340	May 21	1,882,430			498			
Cathaya,	Liverpool	406	June 14	1,710,661	83,140	22,740	2,284			66

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,196	171,543	1,973,091	12,310,261
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,507	33,980	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	225,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	101,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,937	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,871	5,623,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,340	47,107,918
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,382
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,940	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.
Lady Mary Wood,	650	July 13	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	18
Antelope,	377	Augt. 1	Hongkong	71,920	..	..	71,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,920	15	65	205
Lady Mary Wood,	650	Augt. 21	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	..	279
Arkenis,	176	Augt. 25	Hongkong	75,600	..	..	75,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,600	..	..	..
Eagle,	388	Sept. 2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..
				398,720	..	..	398,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398,720	874	65	502

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
Nonpareil,	235	July 26	London	240,700	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..
Sea Witch,	336	" 26	London	208,000	..	9,200	..	217,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217,200	637	..	..	..
Stately,	563	" 30	London	400,000	..	..	..	400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000	1,030	..	..	..
			July Total	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
Patna,	362	August 3	Liverpool	340,000	..	..	..	340,000	..	..	400	4,200	1,900	200	6,700	346,700	129	..	..	..
St. Abbs,	592	" 8	London	517,897	41,145	32,820	..	591,862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591,862	976	..	..	..
Jeremiah Garnet,	447	" 11	Liverpool	351,339	..	..	..	351,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351,339	38	..	..	..
Fanny Chapman,	230	" 12	Cork	256,500	..	..	..	256,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,500	31	..	..	..
Mencius,	509	" 12	Liverpool	510,214	16,048	..	..	526,262	..	..	273	801	443	350	1,867	528,129	146	..	..	914
Plantagenet,	302	" 13	London	329,000	..	..	..	329,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329,000	101	..	..	..
Cornhill,	370	" 16	London	200,474	17,385	44,873	..	262,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262,732	856	..	8	..
Orixa,	362	" 21	London	396,000	..	..	..	396,000	..	..	997	4,683	..	..	5,680	401,680	88	..	..	..
Salus,	316	" 21	London	243,526	14,522	..	..	258,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258,048	167	10,000	..	..
			Total,	3,993,650	89,100	86,893	..	4,169,643	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	4,183,890	3,999	10,000	8	914

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mizey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson-Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	[illegible]479	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	8,726,065	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	351,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	119,654	9,579,480	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,669	42,942	485,172	255,463	1,005,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	11,837,038	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	600,472	393,001	1,357,396	2,760,543	876,671	458,654	11,855,437	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,126,396	35,816	..	25,300	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	837,126	16,609,257	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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